

CATFACE DEPOSIT

The Catface porphyry copper deposit was discovered in 1960 and explored by Falconbridge between 1961 and 1974. Three mineralized areas were identified, known as the Cliff, Irishman Creek and Hecate Bay zones. Extensive work consisting of 20,774 m of surface and underground drilling plus 893 m of underground development focused on the Cliff zone, where copper mineralization occurs over an area approximately 900 m x 600 m, and to a depth of 350 m. A geological resource of 167.658 million tonnes grading 0.42% Cu at a cut-off of 0.30% was calculated for the Cliff zone by SRK (1990). The Irishman Creek, Hecate Bay and the Cliff zone have exploration potential for increasing tonnage and grade. In addition, little work has been done to analyze the content and possible contribution to value represented by the gold, silver and rhenium by-product metal credits. Rhenium is a space-age metal commanding a price of ~US\$1500 per kilogram.

OTHER EXPLORATION PROPERTIES

The combination of mineral deposits and exploration properties acquired from Falconbridge combined with properties previously held by Doublestar, has resulted in our ownership of a very large and valuable inventory of base and precious metals prospects in the province of British Columbia. Some of these properties are outlined below. The usual, large, expenditures associated with maintaining such an extensive property base on an annual basis have been mitigated by the addition of \$2.0 million to the Doublestar Portable Assessment Credit account by negotiated transfer from Falconbridge.

ROBB LAKE DEPOSITS

Lead-zinc mineralization hosted in dolomite breccias was discovered at Robb Lake in 1971. Property exploration carried out between 1972 and 1982 included 24,182 m of drilling. Based on this work, Texasgulf calculated a drill inferred resource of 7.1 million tonnes grading 7.2% combined lead-zinc at a cut-off grade of 5% (Boronowski and James, 1982). Mineralization is hosted in several discrete breccia zones. Additional exploration targets have been identified.

FANDORA

The Fandora deposit is comprised of several parallel, gold bearing, quartz veins within an east-west striking, steeply dipping shear zone. The vein system has been developed on seven levels, and contains a mineral inventory of 180,000 tonnes grading 12.74 g/t Au. (Campbell, 1950). The potential for additional veins on the property has not been investigated.